

The Manning Times.
LOUIS APPELT, Editor.
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THE SOUTH TO GET A LEMON!
 It is announced that Dr. James H. Parker, formerly of Charleston, has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Cotton Exchange, and that there is a possibility that he may find a place at the head of the so-called reform ticket also. This is news indeed, news we regret to say that is not likely to inspire a feeling of profound gratitude in the South, news that brings with it reminiscences grimly suggestive of what may be expected from the Cotton Exchange of New York under such a management, such an executive! What does Charleston think of her exotic son who is about to be so honored? What does South Carolina think of Dr. James? Harking back twenty-five years to the time of his voluntary exile, one might find the fly in the amber of our keen appreciation of what the New York Cotton Exchange purposes to do. Parker's reputation in Charleston was known when he was a cotton factor there, and the echoes and toms have come down the years losing none of their effectiveness, and they illustrate pretty clearly what the astute clique in control of the Cotton Exchange expect when they name him for the presidency. Their candidate promises all the necessary requisites, wealth, superficial respectability, latter-day honesty, with the approved color-blindness in all manner of things where the interests of the insiders are concerned. We have no personal hostility to the eminent Doctor Parker, but from the point of view of the South, which has suffered so long from the debased New York contract, we protest against putting up this man and clothing him with any pretensions to friendliness to the South, or with a record inspiring of the hope that seeing the light and knowing it, he will follow it.

The advent and exit of Parker in Charleston marked the culmination of that city's great prosperity as a cotton center. He killed the cotton factorage business, and down the years have followed the testimony of many and the belief of all that he was one of the "slickest articles" that ever made the owner of a plantation or a small farmer curse in impotent fury the fate that entangled him in the snare of Parker or others of his ilk. No one who has lived a generation in Charleston needs to be reminded of these things, and no one who has kept in touch with business history can fail to trace to its proper source, the cause of Charleston's depreciation as a cotton center.

Cotton men in the South know that the primary purpose of the present existing contract on the New York Cotton Exchange is to facilitate gambling, and divert the blue chips to the clique in control. Does anyone honestly believe that they will give up this graft for the sentimental reason that it depreciates the price of good cotton? Does anyone believe that we figure in their plans other than as a pawn in the game to circumvent the authorities? True we raise cotton, but if annoying statutes did not intervene they could just as well deliver waste paper, as the stuff that can come in, (properly identified of course) and be classified as good tenderable cotton.

Is the nomination of Parker, the perennial candidate for President of something or other, intended as a sop to the South? Is it intended that we shall subsidize because one of us has been made President of the Exchange.

It is a pity that old man I. V. Bardin and Andy Simonds are not alive at the moment to catalogue the Parker civic and other virtues properly. It is too bad that Caldwell, the defaulting cashier of Parker does not come back from the void to tell why it was that Parker would not prosecute him.

It is too bad that tradition should have failed to hallow the business methods of Parker as he understood them when he was using South Carolina cotton growers as a foundation for his subsequent wealth and the furtherance of his social aspirations. We did not know when he was among us that he had a hankering for society, and birth and breeding and good manners and an appreciation for moral and business cleanliness. He did not manifest any social desires, he sought another class and enjoyed himself no doubt, but if his soul yearned for a higher social plane, for intellectual association, if he held puritanical ideas in business, how could Charleston know it? His modesty, you say? Yes, possibly. Parker modestly undoubtedly—

if that could be properly classified. There is every good and valid reason why the South should protest against this man's election to the head of the New York Cotton Exchange. He is classed, we note, as a moderate reformer. Entirely true, he was always moderate, excessively moderate as a reformer, but plenty often brings with it a better appreciation of business ethics, the need for graft having passed, the realization of the dream of being classed among the eminently good becomes the succeeding passion. But Parker continues to keep bad company, and his moral awakening must have been thorough if he does not succumb to casual slumber in the poppy field of graft which he desires to enter.

Great are the uses of money, myriad are its possibilities. It is the cleansing fluid and the deodorizing powder of the century. It will rub out stains of character, stiffen pliable consciences for show purposes, ensuever rotting souls with the odor of sanctity and canonize moral hazards, which even time had not been able to rehabilitate. But to stop moralizing and return to Mr. Parker, we can only say that from our point of view, he should not be the candidate of any faction for the presidency of the Cotton Exchange. If the so-called reform element nominate him, they are merely temporizing with a name. The only reforms they will accomplish will be the demonstration of the absurdity of temporizing with the devil, and making his first lieutenant commander-in-chief. Parker stands for nothing good to the South. His record, his business reputation, his personality are not things we his former neighbors, are proud of, and his long-distance honors in New York, his presidency of this, and his vice-presidency of that, lend to him for us no enchantment. If he be elected, and he may be, let the South read the lesson aright. If it does not take kindly to the slap in the face, which it gives us, in effect, let it find some means of ending the gamblers' regime now dominating the New York Cotton Exchange to our incalculable injury. But Parker should be defeated. The only substitute necessary would be a man whose honesty was born with him, not developed when affluence made it an easy burden.

LABOR CONTRACTS NO GOOD.

The decision in the United States District Court by his Honor Judge William H. Brawley, declaring the penalty provision of Section 357 of the criminal statutes of South Carolina unconstitutional, is no surprise to us. Our readers, perhaps, remember we have long contended for some modification of our agricultural labor contract laws, expressing the opinion that if the law ever reached a court for a decision it would result in its being declared unconstitutional. We have been so convinced of such a result that in the last session of the legislature we attempted to get an act passed which would have been some protection to the employer from the evil effects of the present method of operating agricultural labor contracts. The prevailing methods are so oppressive that in the many instances it amounts to peonage and so dishonest that it amounts to blackmail, often subjecting the honest employer of farm labor to be victimized. And, too, a large part of the responsibility for these evils can be traced to magistrates who lend themselves and their offices to extort money and to oppress. The enactment of our agricultural labor contract laws were well intended, the purpose was to afford some protection from a class of unreliable laborers, a class that would start a crop, get in debt and then leave the indulgent employer helpless and ruined, but in the operation of this law, designing men without regard for consequences, soon found an opportunity to make money, even if their neighbors and friends were made to suffer; they took advantage of the opportunity, and with the aid of the magistrates, blackmailed their neighbors right and left. It was not unusual for a farmer to be forced to pay his neighbor a sum of money to save a plowman from the chaingang, nor was it unusual to find fields white with cotton and becoming storm-ruined because the hands on the place were on some other plantation picking cotton to pay a debt for an account or money borrowed.

Then, again, cases have come under our observation where an employer, in order to keep from paying his plowman, would, when the crop was laid by, make it so disagreeable for the employee that he was forced to leave, and, if he attempted to collect the pay due him for his work he would be indicted for breach of contract and sent to the chaingang. The law afforded many opportunities to swindle, it gave the trifling laborer the chance to get in debt to a half dozen or more, and then jump the debt, leaving those who advanced with the bag to hold. This law also made the tenantry uncertain, because it was a common practice for a man to make a small advance to another's tenants and make it a condition of the loan that the borrower must move upon the plantation of the lender, and it was a matter of considerable frequency that land-owners found their lands without tenants because of not having any notice that those

renting from them were going to move. The effect of declaring this agricultural labor contract law unconstitutional will unsettle things and probably inconvenience farmers for awhile, but in our judgment it is a blessing in disguise, it will revolutionize our labor system and place it upon a more just and substantial basis; there will be devised a scheme which will prove more satisfactory to both employer and employee. In the first place the land-owners have it in their power to control the labor situation, they can regulate the credit system and the wage-rate, but to do so they must rely upon a higher law than a legislative enactment, they must rely upon and stand by the law of honesty and common sense. Of course, if the land-owners in a community cannot come together for their own self-preservation then they are in a hopeless condition, and the decision of Judge Brawley, which must appeal to the common sense of every intelligent man as being correct, will have a disastrous effect, but if they do come together and agree upon a just and equitable wage rate basis and a reasonable condition for renting their lands and honestly stand by it, they will soon see that Judge Brawley has rendered this country a great service in declaring our State law unconstitutional.

It has been our opinion for years that the agricultural labor contract laws of this State, even if constitutional, have done much towards making labor conditions as bad as they are, and there is no better proof than to see how much better the employer and employee get along when no agricultural contract has been entered into, except only as to the ordinary course pursued in the employment of any other kind of labor. We know farmers who never take an agricultural labor contract, yet they are never without a good class of employees. The secret lies in the fact that the employer and the employee agree upon a scale of wages and the character of labor to be performed, and both carry out the agreement; there is no such thing as promising a hand certain wages and then getting back a rake-off from those wages in the shape of a discount at a store where an order has been traded out, whatever is promised is paid in cash, and the employee is contented with his employment that he tries to merit the good will of his employer by giving him good service.

The comments of the Columbia State upon Judge Brawley's decision meets our approval and we herewith reproduce its editorial:

The decision of Judge Brawley pronouncing unconstitutional the South Carolina contract labor law will fall like a bolt from a clear sky upon thousands of farmers in South Carolina. The law declaring that those laborers receiving supplies or advances from their landlords commit a crime if they cease labor before such advances are paid, and are liable to imprisonment for such crime—and that after such payment the wages to be paid are the obligations of the contract—has got to be considered a necessity to the employers of negro labor. When the decision is first understood, thousands of farmers will believe that the ground has been cut from under their feet, and certain regular, will be impossible to secure. The State does not take that gloomy view.

The opinion of Judge Brawley is strong and he clearly brings out the points that the law seeks to make, and that in both law and in morals that opinion is sound. There is no question that much of the negro labor is trifling; that the negro as a race has little regard for his obligations; that the promises to pay, which are of class are practically valueless; that the basis of dealing with them without some legal hold is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless a study of the contract labor law of this State, together with a knowledge of its operation, must lead to the conclusion that to all intents and purposes it permits imprisonment for debt and makes provision for "involuntary servitude." Both those procedures are prohibited by the supreme law of the land; and that law must be respected. And that the constitution is right, is shown by the fact that when a law oversteps its bounds injustice and hardship follow.

While many negro laborers are unreliable, regardless of moral obligations, and seem to need the right contract, some such law as is now declared unconstitutional, there is no doubt that the law in question has been abused, injustice has been done, and that ignorant laborers are victimized by unscrupulous persons. In the case brought before Judge Brawley the same laborer was put upon the chaingang twice in two years for the violation of a contract made for one year; and there was no record that the contract was ever made. In other cases the State law has had the effect of making legal a mild system of peonage. It may have been so utilized by comparatively few, but its provisions are always a temptation to persons regardless of the consequences of those unable to protect themselves. It would have been better for the farmer had this decision been rendered in the early winter, when the contracts for the year are about lapsing, but even as it is we apprehend little loss or trouble to farmers if they do not attempt to entice laborers from each other. The laborers must live; they have made contracts expecting to work the year on the farm. By this time they will have paid for much of the advances to the landlords, and the temptation to jump their contracts will not be so great. But if the negro laborers demonstrate that they can not be controlled by the laws that are consistent with the wishes of this State will redouble their efforts to introduce foreign labor, and may change the system of farming to suit the farmers brought from Europe. We have the land, we have the soil, we have the climate, and we have the labor. But with willing workers knocking at the doors of America, the labor that we have must determine its fitness by competition. There will be a survival of the fittest.

The News and Courier of 23d remarks: "When the South Carolina editors come to the seashore they will bring their usual supply of life preservers. Is this a hint for Aull and DeCamp who hail from prohibition counties to stop over in Charleston to secure their life saving material from John Marshall's

Secretary Woods, of the cotton association needs to be censured by his chief, and then perhaps he will not be so quick to talk about that which he knows absolutely nothing about. Ex-Senator John L. McLaurin is one of the attorneys retained to fight the New York Cotton Exchange, and when the matter gets properly before the courts we expect results, if they can possibly be obtained from the courts. McLaurin has been studying the exchange methods for years, and is fully conversant with them, perhaps better informed than any other man in the South, and it is in recognition of McLaurin's loyal support to all interests Southern together with his magnificent ability that President Jordan sought the services of Senator McLaurin.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive remedy known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

South Carolina's Progress.
 Ex-Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, while in New York yesterday, spoke of the progress which that state is making in various departments of business. He spoke especially of the banking system, which has sprung up since 1885. Marlboro county, one of the finest cotton growing counties in the State, at that time was without a bank and practically all of the banking was done with Charleston, 150 miles distant. Now there are five banks in the county, one of which with a capital of \$59,000 has deposits ranging from \$50,000 to 700,000. There are other instances in which banks are doing as well in various parts of the State.

When asked in what ways the people were using the money which they had made in the recent years of prosperity, he said:

"They are putting it into banks, into mills, into forest properties, into better houses, furniture making, cotton oil mills and such projects as ice plants and municipal improvements. One of the best opportunities in South Carolina towns is in a combination business in which ice making and the fuel trade are combined. More and more our people are insisting on a higher degree of comfort in their homes. They are not so simple in their living as formerly, although they have not as a rule become extravagant. Methods of travel have improved materially, and the conditions of living are not what they were even half a dozen years ago."

Senator McLaurin laid emphasis upon the necessity of international banking connections through American institutions by which it would be possible for the southern exporter of cotton products to reach the markets of the world more directly. He said that it is too much the practice to have to do business through London. We ought, he thought, to be able to finance our foreign commerce.

Speaking further of the leading industrial district of the Carolinas, where the cotton mills are, he said:

"When it reaches its full stature the Piedmont region of the Carolinas will dominate in cotton manufacturing just as surely as the southern cotton belt now dominates the world's raw products. We are today supplying our domestic needs and exporting on the average only \$90,000,000 worth of cotton goods a year; while we are supplying Great Britain with enough raw cotton to meet her enormous home demands and in addition enabling her to export nearly \$500,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually. Besides this we send to Germany, France and other countries enough raw material to allow them to outdistance us as exporters of finished wares.

"This Piedmont section has many advantages which must ultimately centralize cotton manufacturing within its borders. Climate, agricultural products, raw cotton, and especially hydro electrical developments now under construction. The Whitney Company has nearly completed a 40,000-horse power plant at the town of Whitney, N. C., and when its other falls are completed it will have nearly 120,000 horse power of electrical energy available for turning spindles and looms.

"At the New Orleans convention in 1905, I started the movement to have the United States government appoint a commission to investigate the cotton trade abroad, seeing that this forms the most important item of imports by every non-manufacturing country. A commission of two was finally authorized as a result of this agitation. One of these gentlemen, Mr. William Whitman, Jr., who is a practical manufacturer, went to Manchester, England, and I have from conversation with him, and also from the very interesting and valuable reports made from time to time to the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, been able to comprehend as I never have before, why they can buy cotton, carry it across the ocean, bring the goods back and undersell us in the home

Advantages

PRESENTED BY A LARGE STOCK.

When it comes to a question of purchasing at a large piano store or a small one, the probability of obtaining complete satisfaction is in favor of the greater concern, BECAUSE.

1. An institution, which like the Cable, The Cable Company, does a large volume of business naturally can sell on a lower percentage of profit than the concern that handles only a small number of pianos.
2. Our carrying expense is reduced to a minimum. It requires no more floor space to carry a piano in our warehouses than it does to carry an instrument elsewhere, but on account of our large sales we do not hold our pianos so long, and therefore every foot of room is used to the best advantage.
3. Our business is organized for economy of time, energy, and expense. The cost of waste in any of these directions necessarily must be paid for by the buyer in the form of higher prices. By reducing our costs we can give the benefit of the saving to our patrons.
4. As manufacturers, we control at first hand the quality of the material and workmanship entering into our pianos.

As we guarantee every instrument we sell, we naturally make sure that our productions are fully up to the standard.

5. The arrangement of the pianos on our floors, the employment of experienced piano movers, and harmonious cooperation among our employees; all enable us to give the best service.
6. Our extensive sales and our large floor space enable us to carry a great assortment of instruments and thus to give our customers the best opportunities for making selections. We carry the Mason & Hamlin, Conover, Cable, Kingsburg and Wellington pianos and the Kingsburg Inner Player piano in many designs and finishes.
7. Our ample financial resources place us in a position to make exceptionally favorable terms to the buyer. We sell on a very liberal monthly payment plan.

Considering all these advantages presented to the prospective piano purchaser, it is evident that those aiming to buy economically and satisfactorily will serve their best interests at our warerooms.

WE SELL TALKING MACHINES.

THE CABLE COMPANY.

Everything Known in Music.

J. V. WALLACE, Manager, Cable Building, Charleston, S. C.

market in certain lines of fine and fancy fabrics. As I said in my speech before the Cotton Manufacturers' Convention in Philadelphia last week, the most striking illustration of our backwardness in exports of cotton manufactures is the fact that while India is a colony of Great Britain, it is a neutral market. Yet last year we only sold there half a million dollars worth compared with \$141,000,000 sent to India from England. South Carolina never has been much of a spinning state. But of her immense number of looms I should say that half their output goes to China.

"I don't suppose there is a region in the world better supplied with water power than the Piedmont and with immigration to furnish a much needed labor supply, there is hardly any limit to the expansion of cotton manufacturing."—The Wall Street Journal May 22.

An Enjoyable Day in Paxville.
 Thirteen from Manning attended the District Conference of the W. F. M. Society which convened in Paxville Saturday morning. The conference was well attended. Out of the thirteen societies we had reports from ten, both the adult, Golden Links and Juvenile. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. E. S. Herbert, who, though feeble in strength, yet was full of the work and spirit of the Master.

Quick as Lightning.
 Is Elliot's Emulsified Oil Liniment to penetrate the pores of man or beast. Half pint bottle, 25 cents. Guaranteed by Dr. W. E. Brown & Co.

Kidney complaint kills more people than any other disease. This is due to the disease being so insidious that it gets a good hold on the system before it is recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent the development of fatal disease if taken in time. The Arant Co. Drug Store.

Jamestown Exposition.
 Rates from Manning, S. C., as follows:
 Season ticket, \$17.60. Sold daily April 19th to November 30th.
 60 Day ticket, \$14.70. Sold daily April 19th to November 30th.
 10 Day ticket, \$3.05. Sold daily April 19th to November 30th.
 Coach Excursion \$7.40. Sold each Tuesday; limit seven days. Endorsed "not good in parlor or sleeping cars."
 Through Pullman sleeping cars from Port Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., via the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
 Write for a beautiful illustrated folder containing maps, descriptive matter, list of hotels, etc. For reservations or any information, address W. J. Craig, Passenger Traffic Manager, or T. C. White, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
 Digests what you eat.
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
 Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

Order of Notice Thereon.
 DISTRICT OF S. C.—ss.

On this 27th day of May, A. D. 1907, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—
ORDERED BY THE COURT, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1907, before said Court at Charleston, S. C., in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in The Manning Times, a newspaper printed in said District and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
 AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.
 (Witness the Honorable WM. H. BRAWLEY, Judge of the Court, at Charleston, S. C., in said District, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1907.)

RICHARD W. HUTSON, Clerk.
 I have this 27th day of May, A. D. 1907, sent to all creditors notice of above hearing.
 RICHARD W. HUTSON, Clerk.

P. B. Mouzon
 has one of the best
Cold Storage

plants in town. We are the housekeepers' delight. At our Grocery everything is clean and fresh, and only the best goods are handled.
CANNED GOODS, COFFEES AND TEAS, CAKES AND CRACKERS, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, CHOICE BUTTER, HAMS AND BREAKFAST STRIPS.

Everything that is handled in a First-class Grocery. It is my object to please and I invite your patronage.

P. B. Mouzon
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clarendon County.
 IN THE PROBATE COURT.
 By James M. Windham, Esq., Probate Judge.
WHEREAS, Mary A. Cutter made suit to me to grant her letters of administration of the estate of and effects of John F. Cutter, and she is therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said John F. Cutter, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning, on the 30th day of May next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
 Given under my hand this 13th day of May, A. D. 1907.
JAMES M. WINDHAM,
 [SEAL] Judge of Probate.

THERE ARE REASONS WHY

SATSUMA TEA

IS THE IDEAL BLEND FOR ICING.

Made of the choicest pickings of Moyune, Foochow Oolong, Pinhead Gun Powder and Souchong. It has that beautiful deep rich color always desired though seldom obtained. Being scientifically blended its cup qualities are unsurpassed as is possessed delicacy of flavor, strength and color in full measure. We are offering

SATSUMA TEA at 75c.

the pound. 'Twould be cheap at a dollar. We have other Teas of course, for less money—splendid values too.

THE MANNING GROCERY CO.,
 Clarendon's Tea Emporium.

Buy Land!

The short crops in the vicinity of Manning have caused prices this fall not to advance as they did last year. Now is the investor's opportunity, as with reasonably good crops and prices next year's land will go much higher. Others think as we do. And here are two orders recently placed with us by two men from other counties, and the kind of men this county needs:

First. A farm, within easy reach of a high school and good churches, properly improved and costing from five to ten thousand dollars.

Second. A farm of from one to two hundred acres, within reach of a common school and good church, costing from three to five thousand dollars.

If you can't pay cash we will help you to borrow the money

Manning Real Estate Agency,

E. D. Hodge, Manager.
 Office over Bank of Manning.